CO-OPERATIVE SCHEMES.

NEW ENTERPRISES OF THE CRISPINS.

FAILURE OF THE BUREAU OF COOPERATIVE INDUSTRY—SUCCESS OF SHOE FACTORIES—
ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL OTHERS—STOVE FOUNDERY AT ROCHESTER.

Something more than a year ago certain leading spirits of the various Labor organizations of this city agitated the establishment of a Bureau of Coaperative Industry. There was conceeted a very elaborsocieties representing all'sorts of trades in all paris of the country, in subscribing a large sum of money to be expended no one knew precisely how, and under the direction of no one knew exactly whom. There was a structure in the upper part of the city, in which the Trades-Unions could hold their stated meetings as in a Temple of Industry, and in which the officials of the Bureau could have their ample offices, and still leave enough room to be let to pay a handsome grofit on the invest ment. There was also plausibly urged a most fasci nating theory which portrayed the Bureau as establishing cooperative manufactures all over the country, regu lating wages, and controlling the "grasping and avari cious employers;" in fact, bringing about a special millennium for workers for wages. Of course the scheme resulted in nothing. The men who join and support the Trades-Unions may be very much muddled in their politi sible to compel other people to buy their labor at mor than its market value to the purchaser; but they are clear enough on the question of subscribing money for visionary enterprises. This scheme inspired little faith and the followers of its apostles very sensibly declined to subscribe their money to establish the Bureau of Co-operative Industry. Hence the Industrial Palace, or Temple, as the most poetical and visionary delighted to call it, remains unbuilt, and the original projectors con tinue to eke out miserable existences in the laborious du-ties of insuring life and property, hobling coroners' inbe it known that the principal advocates of the project were veritable Grotalta of the novel, "not in trade" themselves, but devoted chiefly to confusing trade matters with politics, and rendering "all a muddle, all a muddle." Their scheme was eminently absurd; for it proposed to begin at the wrong end, and, instead of instituting a Bareau by successful cooperation, sought to establish cooperative enterprises everywhere by means of

most of them are only in embryo they are already prom ised success far greater than was at any time held out to the Bureau projectors. They are still ambitious—almost too claberate in plan as given to the public to inspire confidence in that small class of practical workmen who save from their wages—but they are not visionary schemes. They have productive labor for capital, and their purpose is to manufacture articles which are prime ities, not luxuries, and therefore in constant and regular demand. Among these schemes are seven shoe factories projected by the Crispuns, six of which are to be confined to the members of this organization, and the seventh to be free to all who may choose to subscribe. The iast-named all practical cooperatives will at once d clare cannot succeed. The interests which it is proposed to unite are so many and so diverse that violent jarring popular and influential officer, the National Labor Or ganization has ever had, fretted his heart out in just such an effort to unite the iron-molders of the country in establishing an immense foundery at Pittsburg. The dis cord which was unavoidably produced still disturbs these organizations, and projects of the kind are now invariably listened to by those who know of his failure, with doubt and indifference. The six smaller factories projected by the Crispins have better chances of success, and with judicious management ought to succeed beyond peradventure. The projectors, however, have great difficulties to encounter, and need not only to labor hard, but to study the rouse before them in the light of others'

The new cooperatives begin their enterprise under the great disadvantage of having it forced upon them. The most of those who engage in the new factories, taking stock therein, have entered upon the work as a last resort. What they already look upon with perhaps delusive hope was undertaken in despair. It is hard, we suppose, to be compelled by mischance or mistaken "sirikes" to leave good employment at fair wages in a season of great severity of weather and unusual dullness of trade, and all unprepared seek new work, and not finding it, turn to new fields not understood, and labor hard without fair prospects before, and with urgent demands and necessities behind. Thousands of despendout men have had fortune thus thrust unrecognized and unwelcomed upon them. There are many thousands more in this great city who would be all the better eventually if suddenly forced from easy places in which they labor on, contented, without hope of advancement, to make extra exertions in other pursuits. Seeing their "strike" a failure, the Crispins have turned to cooperation, with many doubts and misgivings, and really bring to it none of the high hopes they profess and which their schemes ought to inspire. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but they will be surprised to see how quickly difficulties will fade away when once they begin work with energy, and how great and how readily available a resource they possess in their labor and skill. There is nothing, after all, more easily coined into capital than labor whose value is recity within the last month in which eight skilled artisans proposing cooperation were offered a capital of \$25,000 the only security asked being the anticipated product of their labor. Of course, the men were known, their labor was recognized as of the very best kind, and they had established, by long years of faithful and conscientious work, personal reputation for trustworthiness.

The new cooperatives will understand soon enough the difficulties of beginning without money, as most of them do, fresh from their exhaustive "strike." The Trades Unions, it is understood, though not positively known. are aiding them in this juncture, preferring wisely to elp them to work for themselves than to support them in enforced idleness. Few successful cooperative schemes have ever grown out of "strikes," and none which we can recall where the Trades-Unions have not been asked for aid. Workingmen ought not to forget that the truly successful cooperatives have been men who, with the fixed purpose of going into business for themselves, have carefully saved until their joint savings formed sufficient capital to establish the proposed factory. The formation of the most successful Cooperative Printers' Association in the country was hastened but not instigated by a strike. The 25 members who originally formed it were over a year and a half in securing, by the payment of weekly installments of \$2 each, sufficient capital to purchase the stock and fixtures of a printing establishment. But from the mo-ment that this work was completed their success was assured, and their Association has now doubled in bers and grown comparatively wealthy off their small capital. The Troy Cooperative Iron Foundary was started in the same way from the savings for more than two years of some forty journeymen iron-molders. A fore they had paid in all the capital they expected to start with, but, without hesitation, they plunged into cooperation with the sum on hand, and found it adequate for their purposes. They now number members, and do a purely manufacturing business of \$250,000 or \$300,000 a year. The Rochdale pioneers themselves, now become millionaires, began by subscriptions of 40 cents a week, and their first stock in trade was bought with \$75 of paid-in capital. The Springfield (Mass.) Co operative Store, which is one of the largest in that thriving city, began with the buying of a box of soap at wholesale by the hands in a machine-shop. Little experiences educate more rapidly than grand theories; and all those of cooperation teach that it is dangerous to wait until strikes or failures force journeymen into cooperation. The system is one not to be resorted to as a last defense from want. It is rather to be looked forward to as the surest rescue from dependence. Man must labor and wait and save to attain it. Those workmen wise enough to save and combine while journeymen, end their struggle when they enter deliberately upon co operation. Those who resort to it from "strikes," without eapital or the means of immediate support, naturally have their struggle still before them, There are three instances of successful cooperation

among shoemakers in our midst, which, related, will be of value to the Crispins who are just beginning, and of interest to the general public, as showing the development of the system here. One of them is an industrial partnership; another, restricted cooperation, while the third is purely cooperative in every respect. All are practical-

The Industrial Partnership grew out of the late Crispin strike, and when we speak of it as being successful we mean only in its adoption or acceptance by the workmen. The firm which has thus wisely resolved to attach its workmen to it by making it their interest to remain in

These gentlemen employ from 150 to 115 journeymen the year round, and do a large business in manufacturthrequires those participating in it to make deposits of money. In most other partnerships of this kind divi
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dends are paid the workmen on the amount of the wages carned by them, but this firm allows its employes to subscribe capital and draw an equal percentage with the other partners of the total profits. It is more liberal in its terms in this respect than any other partnership we know of, for none of them agree to divide more than a small percentage of the net profits among the workmen The feature of a subscription of capital appears wise, for the reason that it encourages men to save, and estab lishes the character of those who do save. Twelve workmen have subscribed to the conditions and have invested sums ranging from \$100 to \$500 each. These be naturally interested in the success of the establishment. They find it to their interest to give the best and most labor possible for the wages they get.
They are constantly reminded by their investment of the need to be economical of tools and material, and their work will just as certainly cost the firm less and produce more ney than that of other less interested journeymen, as that one can do his own labor cheaper, and to his own greater satisfaction, than anybody else can. Increased production and greater economy are the advantages which the establishment will reap from the new partner ship. The new partners will derive, beside the dividends, which we hope for their sake may be large, these incal-culable advantages; They will learn to save; they will learn to economize; and they will establish characters as men of industry and sobriety, and first-class workmen. These 12 men, having now a common interest exciting them, will become more attached to each other. They will form as it were a "team" of themselves. They will talk of their investment, they will study its advantages, and finally they will discover that there is still a better way of using it. The Messrs. Silver may not have begun with that idea, but they are educating their workmen by their industrial partnership to become success-

The terms of this partnership are explained by the proprietors of the establishment as follows: The design, they say, is "to promote good feeling," which is, to say the least, commendable. Every man placing \$100 with them shall be entitled to draw semi-annual dividends or the net profits of the concern on the amount invested, having the right at any future time to add to it in sums of not less than \$100, which will draw their pro rata from the commencement of the next ensuing term, viz., July and January 1 of each year. The men who thus avail themselves of the system are not entitled to any voice in the management of the business-a grave defect, but a necessary fault of every industrial partnership, and it is chiefly in this respect that it is inferior to the various cooperative schemes. The journeyman has only an indirect interest after all in the enterprise, and without legal recognition becomes too like a guest at the banquet where theoretically he is a joint host with the rest, and his profits take too much the form of charitable gifts. The tock thus issued is not transferable, but for the exclusive benefit of the men in the shop, and any one wishing to sell out his interest can do so by giving five days' notice, when his money will be retunded. No part of the acerued profits, however, are to be paid, except at the regular semi-annual settlement. No money will be accepted from any one who has not saved it out of his own earnings. This important regulation is designed, of coarse, partly to protect the firm from investments by persons not workmen; but its chief purpose was doubtless to secure investment by steady, saving workmen only. Of course, it is only this kind that the firm cares to attach to itself, and naturally it is only this kind who have any money to invest.

The reatricted cooperation shop of Mackay & Co., in Chatham-square, is an illustration of what earnest men with foresight and industry may necomplish. These cooperatives, eight in number, were employés, last Summer, of Messrs. Benedict, Hall & Co., shoe jobbers, who in July last discontinued manufacturing. Mr. Mackay bad been their foreman; the others had been long employed in their establishment, and were known as shillful and steady workmen. Finding themselves about to be thrown out of work by the closing of the establishment, these men resolved to start a shop of their own and become their own masters. All of them had money in bank. One of them, in seven years' labor with Benediot, Hall & Co., had laid up \$3,000, and others had large sums invested. The eight formed an Association, elected Mr. Mackay Manager, and during the six months from July to January he was employed in filling up the shop in Chatham-square in which the eight cooperatives and six employes are now at work. Each member has subscribed \$000, and is subject to further assessments until the amount regulate to carry on a wholesale factory is obtained No retail business will be done. A member may retire at any time, but the capital he has contributed can only be withdrawn after twelve months' notice. The Man ager has been elected to serve for three years. His duties include the buying, selling, and cutting of stock, While he is not permitted to weigh the cencern down with debt, he may buy a portion of the stock on eredit. The Association forms what is known as a "team," exclusive of cutters, each one making one part of each shoe. The wages of manager, cutters, and the workmen iz the "team" will all be the same, the rates being those fixed by the Trades Unions for "piece work."

Although this association has only been at work for a fortnight, its success is assured. All the work it can do for a year to come has been engaged by two firms, either of which is ready to advance \$25,000 to enlarge the business. It was, of course, necessary that the firm should he viously had a reputation for its workmanship before such an arrangement as this could be made, but that character was the natural result of years of constant, steady industry and economy,

The most successful cooperative establishment which the Shoe trade boasts in this city is that of the First Manhattan Cooperative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association in Warren-st. It began business January I, 1870, with 40 shareholders, and a capital stock of \$15,000, divided into 600 shares of \$25 each, one half paid into the treasury. No shareholder was permitted to acquire more than 20 shares, either by subscription or purchase and no one can hold less than two. Two men only hold the maximum number of 20 shares each, and there are only two who do not own more than four shares each. Prior to the commencement of business seven Trustees and a Manager were elected by the shareholders for one year, each share being entitled to a vote in the election. The Trustees then selected their President and other officers, and hired a loft on Warren-st, at an expense of \$450 per annum.

Ten cutters and fitters of stock, and two teams of five men each went to work, while the other 20 shareholders continued to work elsewhere until the recent "strike," when, all being Crispins, they were required to abandon their employers. To furnish these men with employment another loft has been secured, business will be enlarged, and the capacity of the shop for turning out work will be increased from 510 pairs of shoes per week to 1,200 pairs. There are now employed in the shop two Crispins who

are not stockholders, but receive Society wages. The By-Laws of the Association are substantially as

Tollows:

The President presides at all meetings of the Association, and performs such duties as pertain to his position.

The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, attends to the duties of the latter.

The Secretary keeps a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Association.

defices of the latter.

The Socretary keeps a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Association.

The Manager buys and sells and superintends the shop.

The Treasurer collects the does and assessments, and deposits all means received by him in the hand designated by the Board of Trustees, the credit of the Association, and disjurces the same by check, for a cume not shore †500; for all sums above that amount he draft receive the written authority of the President, signed by the Socretary. Inmediately upon his assemble, the duties of his office, he gives bonds to an amount as the Association determines, that the funds confided to his cashall be used only as authorized by the Association. He at no time keep more than \$50 in his bands, and at each quarterly meeting may a report, stating the receipts and expenditures of the Association froward source received and for what purposes dishursed, togother with the amount remeding in the Treasury. In case of resignation, desibility expiration of his term of office, he delivers to his successor all mount cand property of the Association in his possession, on penalty of forfeith his bands.

The Roard of Trustees have full control of the husiness of the Association for the state of the control of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control of the husiness of the Association in the control

s bonds.

The Board of Trustees have full control of the business of the Association, and are empowered to contrast for work and furnish such material at their judgment is necessary for the completion of work in the bands of

Special Meetings are caused written application of seven members of the Association, union of the Board of Transcott by the President and Secretary, with the seal of the Association attacked, are issued to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked, are issued to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked, are issued to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked, are issued to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked, are issued to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked are insured to the sturcholders in the following the Association attacked and the Association attacked at the Association at the Association attacked at the Association at th

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U. S. Rev. C	Capteat Stock, \$15,000.	SHARES, \$25 BACIL
This certifies,		is the Proprietor Capital Stock of The

Any member wishing to dispose of his stock, notifies the President arch intention, and the latter, after the appraisement of said share Any memory and the latter, after the appraisement of said share by the Board of Trustees, subject to the approval of the Association, directly as the head of the Association and the head of the Association and the foliate of the foliate of the Association and in common, or dispased of as the Association may direct.

In case the Board of Trustees desire to dispose of a stock held by the Association has the may said the same to the highest hidder; provided that the hidder has obtained the consent of the Association by a two-third vate to such purchase, and provided that the hidder has obtained the consent of the Association by a two-third vate to such purchase, and provided that the hidder has obtained the consent of the Association at least one week before the date of such sale.

In case of the death of a member of this Association, the widow or hear sections the divident and profits secreting from the stock of such member. Such share is subject to the same assessments as the other stores of the Association.

member. Such source is suggested to the design of the design of the special of Trustees design pro-min dividends of profits semi-man such as many and former or the anomaly, showever the anomaly, showever the Board levies such assessment on each share of the capital shock as may be nocessary to keep the working capital short of the capital shock as may be nocessary to keep the working capital short of the capital shock as may be nocessary to keep the working capital short of the capital shock as may be nocessary to keep the working capital short of the capital short of t

of shoes, for which \$48,260 was received. After deducting all expenses, there remains in the treasury about \$9,000, of which \$1,500 represents net gain. No dividend has been declared, nor will any be paid until the subscrip tions to the capital stock are all paid in. The wages of the workmen throughout the year averaged about \$18

CO-OPERATION IN ROCHESTER.

SUCCESSFUL FOUNDERY-TWENTY-NINE PER CENT PROFIT ON EARNINGS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS—AN EXAMPLE FOR WORKING-

ROCHESTER, Dec. 31 .- Among the cooperative enterprises which have safely passed through the doubt-ful time of inclpiency, and attained honorable and profitable success, the Equitable Cooperative Foundery Company of Rochester deserves to be recorded.

The association was organized May 5, 1867, with a capt tal stock of \$30,000, of which \$17,500 was paid up before starting. The stock was afterward increased to \$55,000, divided into 550 shares of \$100 each. The number of members has likewise been increased until there are at present 55 men. As the principal article of manufacture is stoves, most of the men are artisans skilled in that branch of work, such as stove-molders, pattern-makers, pattern-fitters, etc. The association was formed to avoid strikes, though it did not spring directly from a strike, as has been the case with many similar associations. The avowed object was " to increase the available capital of members by saving to them the net profits of their labor." "It is believed," says the prospectus, "that capital in the hands of many will be found of equal force to protect their rights and interests, and that corporations of workingmen, imbued with the spirit of honest industry, will be found correspondingly advantageous to develop and utilize the resources of labor in its own be-

half."

The Company is constituted on the elective principle. Nine Directors, chesenthy ballot, annually elect a President, Treasurer, Secretary and Superintendent, of whom the first three must be members of the Board. The last three officers receive salaries, and are subject at all times to the control and direction of the Board, who are in frequent consultation with them. The present managing officers of the Company are the Hon. Henry Cribben, President; Nicholas Brayer, Superintendent, and E. W. Peck, Secretary. The Treasurer and Secretary are both required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The only limitation of membership is that candidates must obtain a two-thirds vote of the Directors, and members are retained as long as they conduct themselves properly and act for the general interests of the concern; failing to do this, they become limble to dismissal by the Superintendent, with the right of appeal to the Directors. No individual can hold more than fifty shares of stock, and every member must pay an entrance fee of \$1. The officers are among the largest stockholders, and hence are deeply interested in the Company's welfare. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer constitute a Board of Business Managers, who have power to set during the recess of the Board of Directors.

Dividends are declared annually from the net profits of The Company is constituted on the elective principle

all questions in dispute between the members employed and the Company, subject to appeal to the Board of Directors.

Dividends are declared annually from the net profits of the business, after paying expenses and deducting a proper percentage to form a contingent expense fund, and are apportioned as follows: To stockholders, a dividend of 12 per cent on the capital stock, the remainder, if any, to be a dividend on labor to the members in propertion to their general carnings.

Such is in brief the system adopted, and it has worked admirably. The first dividend was declared Dec. 19, 1867, six months from the commencement of operations, and since that time there have been dividends once in each year. The profits for the first six months were \$8,30,22,2, which, when divided according to the fixed proportion, gave each member 29.3-10 per cent on his net earnings for the half year. The business done by the Company amounted to nearly \$100,000, and it was found necessary to increase the small capital by borrowing \$99,000 at 1 per cent interest. It was then decided to increase the stock to \$55,000, and on this basis the operations of the Company have since been conducted. In one year, from the date of the first dividend, the paid-up stock of the Company was \$1,000, and a second dividend/was then declared of 12 per cent on the capital, and 12 57-100 on the members' carnings. The sales for the first half-year amounted to \$25,000, and for the next year they were \$115,000. In 1860 the company did a business of \$100,000, with a result of \$15,576 31 as net profits, which were divided in the usual manner. During the year the members were at work almost continuously, stopping only once, for a period of three weeks, as that the members were at work almost continuously, stopping in Ecochester. The following is their ammail humaelal statement for the year ending Dec. 19, 1869:

Sender accounts to our crofil. Bills receivable. Cash on hand and in bank Latentery of stock on hand at cost.	\$30,233 5,292 4,101	100
Total	\$10,325	04
Smalry accounts to our debut. Montree County Savings Bank Lean account. Elits payable. Paicup capital stock. Cr. Balmos.	15,000 2,063 30,257	00 23 16
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There are some miner economies arising from the cooperative system which are not at first apparent, yet which amount in the aggregate to considerable sums. Thus the managers declare that a great saving of material arises from the fact that self-interest checks the ordinary waste which takes place among employes in such establishments. Thus, for example, stoves are always sold by the piece, and any excess of weight is so much loss to the seller, while it renders the stove more hable to breakage from expansion. A stove which in pattern is estimated to take zoe pounds of metal usually requires 255 pounds in the making, but in the Equitable Foundery the amount needed is brought down to 220 pounds, making a saving of mearly 15 pounds of metal per stove. This saving of material on the 10,000 stoves anomally made by the Company is equivalent to a considerable sum by itself, and there is a similar economy in tools and all articles used.

Other unforcescen advantages arise from the fact that the workmen are their own capitalists. The stove business is somewhat peculiar, in the fact that the disbursements occur at one season and the returns come at another, and during that portion of the year when the hands leave a part of their carnings in the Company's hands, to the amount sometimes of 87,000 or \$5,000. In this way operations are greatly faciliated, and many hard times tided over. The dividends, also, bave so far been all paid in stock, which is equivalent to a steady increase of capital to the establishment, and constitutes a splendid investment for the artisan, who may, if he likes, spend every cent of his wayes, and still grow steadily richer by the constant aggregation of the dividends, and the consequent growth of the profits of the concern.

In view of the Company think that they, as well as others, have demonstrated that the coperative system, where of how the profits of the concern. There are some minor economies arising from the

In view of the facts which have been stated, the managers of the Company think that they, as well as others,
have demonstrated that the cooperative system, where
all have a share in the profits of the business, is productive of both pecuniary and moral benefit. They have
never failed to meet all their obligations, and, in spite of
many predictions to the contrary, they have steadily
carried on their operations, and are now established on a
firm basis, with a promising future before them.

WAR NOTES.

In the Twelfth Army Saxon Corps there are 120 schoolmasters who have volunteered. This is certainly a case where the schoolmasters are abroad.

All the German officials selected for duty in the occupied French towns, in addition to their other qualifications, are required to know French thoroughly and familiarly.

A private soldier named Weics, belonging to the Second Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers, co suicide because a French peasant had reported him for stealing a chicken.

Brindisi now, on account of the war, takes the place of Marseilles on the overland route to and from

ndia. The journey of 1,800 miles from that point to Lon-on is regularly performed in 72 hours. Marshal Bazaine has a beautiful wife who mind to an extended residence at that place, as he has but just rented a villa, which he has contracted to retain till next April. has joined him at Cassel. He seems to have made up his

A patriotic goldsmith of Carlsrube has oftered to set in silver, free of charge, the bullets extracted from the bodies of Prossian volunteers, that they may serve their owners as ornamental and honorable

A certain Prussian regiment, after particiouting with credit in a recent battle, was alluded to in the order of the day as a regiment of heroes. The day the order of the day as a regiment of heroer. The day afterward a private in one of the companies was reprimanded for some slight slovenliness in his get up, by an officer who wound up by calling him a "pig." Fritz stood like a statue of grief while the reproof was delivered, and, as soon as his superior had passed on, he turned with a broad grin to his nearest comrades and said, "Now, see here, you fellows, to what wonderful transformations a soldier is subject.' Yesterday I was a 'hero,' and to-day I am a 'pig!' What shail I be to-morrow, I wonder!"

German engineers are busy in perfecting a plan for the improvement and additional security of Strasbourg. The city, as it now stands, almost turns its back to the Rhine, and is walled up in that direction. back to the Rhine, and is walled up in that direction, though it is but a short distance from the river. It is proposed to leave it open in that direction by demolishing the walleand building new houses quite down to the water's edge. This will give the city a river front and uninterrupted communication with the other side of the Rhine. The fortifications will be carried down to the river on each ade of the town and continued on the other side; and will include within their area the non-fortified German town of Kehl. Strasbourg, when thus reconstructed, will be capable of containing 400,000 inhabitants, and, in addition to the value of the new city lots created by this extension, gains a new and magnificent public park on the Rhine.

The old nobility of France has approximated.

The old nobility of France has numerous representatives in the field. In the armies of the Loire are now fighting the following members of the old French noblesse: Paul de Chevreuse, brother to the late Duc de Luynes, le Marquis de Sabran, le Conte de Charette, le Vicomte de Rongé, Fran-rois de Bastard, Hoger de Mauté, Auguste de Cobes-sin, le Comte de Juigné, le Marquis de Castellane, le Vicomte de Montesson, Antoine de Gontant Biron, Gon-tran de Montesquiou, Hubert de Montesquiou, Marquis de Brissae, M. de Houllie, M. de Vertamont, M. de Beauf-fort, M. de Pracomtal, Roger de Tervos, Vicomte de Sapinaud, M. de Gouzon Matignon, Conte de Lentilhae, and Vicones de Juignés.

glish party of tourists." This shows the value of these accusations. The three gentlemen mentioned, examined in consequence of them before the Court, are men of infinence in their respective provinces.

One part of the decision of this Court of Inquiry, however, has caused considerable sensation and some sur prise. Mr. Noci, an Englishman and landed proprieter n Eubea, who was at the time employed by the British Minister here as emissary to the brigands to endeavor to persuade them to give up their demand of an amnesty which the Greek Government could not grant because con trary to the Constitution, and to accept instead a ransom in money, is committed for trial for connivance with the brigands in encouraging them to "insist" on their claims of an amnesty, and giving them secret assurance that their demand would be finally granted if they but per sisted in it. This accusation maturally causes much excitement here, and were it not that two English lawyers have officially followed the proceedings of this investiga-tion throughout, have examined all the witnesses, and eem satisfied with the justice and impartiality of the de cision contained in the Judges' final report, Mr. Nocl's ommittal might be supposed to be a clever intrigue of the brigands to exculpate themselves by incrin mating those very persons whom their accusers them. Mr. Noel had in his employed against trem. Sir. Seet and if his employ, as head shepherd, a brother of the Arvanitakis, chief of the famous brigand band, and it was trusting to the influence with the brigands of this man, whom he took with him as safeguard, that Mr. Noel offered his services to the British Minister as emissary to the brigands. How that mission falled is but too well known. On the body of one of the brigand chiefs, killed subsequently to the massacre of the Englishmen. was found a letter signed by this brother in Mr. Nocl's

employ, which said: "What you have done about your captives is "What you have done about your captives is good bon't mind the money, but insist on the annesty first. Our friends assure us that this will be done. You will get it. When we have arranged it we will come to you if not, look out! Send to our friend. He has something very important to communicate. I saw our friend to day. He sends his salutation. Your brother.

"Groung Yianou."

This letter is proved to have been written by the man n Mr. Noel's employ whom he took with him in his visit to the brigands at Oropo, before the dreadful massacre, which soon followed it. He is now committed for trial at the next assizes. A warrant of arrest has been issued against him, but be has absconded. [Note.-The indictment against Mr. Noel has since been bandoned.-Ep.1

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CADIZ, Dec. 23.-Having arrived at Cadiz in I.M.S. the Urgent on December 13, after a successful, though rather tempestious voyage, we spent the even-ing of the 13th and the whole of the 14th in fixing on the nost favorable sites for observation. Thanks to the kind attentions of Mr. Reed, the British Consul, and others, many excellent places were offered by Spanish and Enchish friends, and we finally chose as our central observ atery the vineyard of San Antonio, very conveniently situated some nine miles nearly due north of the Royal Observatory of San Fernando. The large house attached o the property was most generously placed at our disposal by Schor Matheu of Cadiz, and it afforded every accommodation, both for instruments and observers. The position of San Antonio was accurately determined by Capt. Toynbee, assisted by Senor Cecilio Pujazon, Di rector del Observatorio de San Fernando, who has, throughout, rendered us every possible assistance.

throughout, rendered us every possible assistance.

The situation of San Antonio is found to be lat. 36 deg.

The situation of San Antonio is found to be lat. 36 deg.

Thin 13 N., lon. 24 min. 46 W. of Greenwich. Time signals were daily received from the San Fernando Observations have been used. The Washington Point atory, and all our chronometers carefully rated by Captain Toynbee. When the preliminary observations had been made, the instruments examined, and finally adbeen made, the instruments examined and finally adbeen made, the instruments examined, and finally adbeen made, the instruments examined, and finally adbeen made, the instruments examined provides the final to their regular force. The Knekkerbocker Company base harvested the following at Rikington Point, 16,000; Rockland Roke, 30,000 tunes of the final blocks, averaging fen inches in thekeness, and force. The Knekkerbocker Company base harvested the following at Rikington Point, 16,000; Rockland Roke, 30,000 tunes of the seminal provides and time the seminal provides and time force. The Knekkerb

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, INTERIOR OF THE FUNCTAL INVESTIGATION OF BRIGHERMS AND TRIBON OF THE FUNCTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FUNCTA

AMERICAN AMBULANCES IN PARIS.

The following article, by M. L. Simonin, on the American Ambulance, published in La Liberte, Dec. 11, 1810, has been forwarded to us from Paris by Minister Washburne, under date Dec. 16, the 89th day

of the siege:
"It is but justice to the citizens of the United States to admit that they have nobly recognized, during this war, the fraternal hospitality which we extended to them in times of peace. Neither the Minister, Mr. Wash-burne, nor the First Secretary, Mr. Hoffman, has left the American Legation; and this is not a little to say when we remember that there is remaining at Paris, in company with the honorable citizens whom I have mentioned, only a single Foreign Minister, Mr. Kern, of the Swiss Confederation.

"The friendship of the Americans toward us has not opped here. They have also established an ambuarrangement of these improvised hospitals recalls those which they so skillfully invented during the war of the

"Imagine on the Avenue Uhrich (late Avenue de l'Im pératrice), on a large open lot, a series of tents; some quadrangular, others round, conical, or, if you prefer it, in the shape of a sugar-loaf. "Under these tents lie the wounded. The floor, made of

wood, is heated from beneath by a current of air which comes from a stove. The roof and the walls of the tents are double; the air circulates everywhere; the beds are arranged in two lines in the middle is a passage, where the persons attached to the ambulance and visitors can move about freely. All this is in perfect order, and of remarkable neatness. Ladies take care of the wounded. They are ladies of society—chiefly English or American, and they exhibit toward the poor soldier that tender so-

They are ladies of society—chichy Engine of Americas, and they exhibit toward the poor soldier that tender solicitude, that vigitant and maternal attention of which women in all countries and in all climates alone have the secret. Their priceless devotion contributes not a little to the cure of our brave soldiers.

"How many, wounded in our last combats, have I met in this ambulance! There was even a Saxon soldier, astonished to find himself there, and to be so well received. I say astonished, for the service of the wounded is so well organized by our enemies that a failen man is immediately picked up and carried to their ambulances. Let us hope that we too shall reach the same state of discipline, and let us try to imitate the Prussians in whatever is good among them; this will be another means of being able, one day or other, to conquer them. Among the American ladies who take care of our brave wounded, I noticed more than one young and pretty. This does no harm, and perhaps aids the cure considerably. All are glad thus to recognize the hospitality which France has always so freely extended to, all nations, and especially in these late years to the American people, who make of Paris, it may be said, their true capital. Thus, as I was going out, impressed by all I had seen—'We owe you sail this, said one of those hadies to me, "we pay the debt contracted by America to France, in the time of Lafayette, and we thus pay, too, for the courteous hospitality we have always found at Paris."

THE ICE CROP-HUDSON NAVIGATION. There is considerable anxiety expressed by

ome of the Hudson River ice-men as to the prospect of securing a full crop, on account of the thaw which set last Friday and the severe rain of Monday. For the last 20 years at least one-half of the full crop has invaribly been boused before this date. Above Rondout the ice is not more than six inches thick; below that point it is scarcely five. All operations have been suspended since Saturday, and will not be resumed until eight or nine inches thickness is again obtained. The Ice Consumers Company, opposite Germantown, have housed about 7,000 tuns of the best quality, eight inches thick. They have employed about 100 men, but only four of their eight elevators have been used. The Washington

THE COURTS.

THE FISK SUSQUEHANNA SUIT-ANOTHER MO-TION AS TO THE PLACE OF TRIAL.

The suit of Fisk against the Albany and Susquebanna Railroad Co. came up before Judge Brady yesterday morning on a motion to correct the recital of the order made by him, changing the place of trial to Judge Brady declaring, after affixing his signature the last time, that "that settles the order made by me in this cuit." The plaintiff applied to Judge Sutherland this week to correct the recital, but he referred him back to Judge Brady, remarking that the Judge who made it must correct it if necessary. When it came up yesterday, Charles Tracy, for the defendants, said that the order to chartes Tracy, for the defendants, said that he order to show cause, on which the motion was to be made, which order was granted by Judge Barnard, had been vacated after argument in Albany, and he raised this as a pre-liminary objection. Mr. Field remarked that he wished to have an early hearing on this motion. Judge Brady said that when the appeal from his order was argued be-fore the General Term, he had sent to the Judges holding it at their request a statement of all that occurred be-

fore the General Term, he had sent to the Judges holding it, at their request, a statement of all that occurred here him, and he thought that settled the matter.

Mr. Tracy—The other side have got a copy of that now, Mr. Fleid—I never saw it. I have not a copy of that now. I have not a copy of the new plained his reason for applying to Judge Sutherland first for a correction of the order, by saying that he understood that the practice required it, although he expected to be referred to Judge Brady. Judge Brady place Brady a twee morely a rehearing, and should have come before him. The argument of the motion was then adjourned to Monday next.

THE MINER LAND-TENURE CASE-JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CITY.

The suit brought by Russell D. Miner against the City, to recovor damages for alleged fraud in proouring a deed from the plaintiff releasing a piece of land on the south side of Seventy-eighth-st., was concluded yesterday, in the Superior Court, Part II. Judge Freed-

pesterday, in the Superior Court, Part II. Junge Freed-man rendered the following decision, holding that the Corporation Counsel had advanced proof enough to show the title of the city to the land in question, and to dispet the theory of fraud:

After looking carefully over the evidence that has been given on behalf of the defendants, and which is uncontrollected and seems to be beyond dispute, I think the defendants have sufficiently shown that these was a practical location of for No. 143, described in the deed from the corporation to Wagetad, by which practical location the strip sow is question was erclored, and the same width of street on the north of the lot was taken in, and there was an acquisecence on the part of all the parties interested in such practical location for more than twenty if not more than twice twenty verse.

parties interested in such practical location for more than twenty if not more than twice stenty years.

I think the corporation has safficiently shown that an adjustment of the boundaries took place in 1500 or 1857, and although that adjustment was not followed up by an exchange officed or releases, that it was followed up by a continuous, municiparity procession on the part of Woodey and his immediate grantors and assigns, and that such occupation has been maintained ever since, and Woodey and his assigns have had the heart of a strip of land on the north which was more valuable them, and is more valuable now than the strip in question in this action.

Either ground, in my judament, is sufficient to estop the plaintiff from asserting his tukem any action, and a ground likewise sufficient to disput the theory of frand which has been advanced by the plaintiff.

I therefore direct a venilet for the defendants.

WHEN A REVENUE SUIT BECOMES OUTLAWED. In the U. S. District Court, yesterday, in

the case of the United States against Henry Mailiant and Oscar Mussinan, Judge Blatchford gave a decision upon demurrers to plendings : upon demurrers to plendings:

In this case, soit was brought to recover the value of certain mechanisms, on the ground "that such value became forfeited in the defendants to the United States and value became forfeited in the defendants to the United States of a violation of the sets the series of the Act of March 2 1756." To the declaration the plantiffs pleaded that "the causes of action did not accrue to the plantiffs at we true within five years here before the connectment of the sun." The plantiffs dominant of the sun." The plantiffs was action," and the defendants poined in dominants. The plantiffs explied, among other thiory, "that the action set for the soil to defendants protected by the defendants from the plantiffs united with the defendants of the sun that the series of the sun."

AN INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19 .- In the United States

Circuit Court here to-day, in a suit for money due for slaves purchased in 1863, the defendant put in a plea that Lincoln's Emanejpation Proclamation had in a pass case fore the date of sale, and, therefore, their sale could not have lawfully been made. The Court took the case for decision. The decision will affect a large number of sim-ilar suits pending in the Southern States.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Before Judge Larremore, in the case of Schoefield agt, Kelly, for illegal seizure of goods, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

George W. Daley sued ex-Sheriff Patrick recover \$300 damages for the alleged illegal detention by the Sheriff of some property belonging to plaintiff in Warren-st., in December last. The jury awarded plain-tiff \$361 29. Campbell, in the Kings County Supreme Court Circuit, to

Jacob Dupny, convicted in the United States Circuit Court, Feb. 15, 1809, of rescuing property seized by an Internal Revenue officer, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$800, was pardoned yesterday upon the recommendation of Horace Greeley, Judge Benedict, and United States District-Attorney Davis.

The Beard will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Mrs. Mary Fowker testified that the testator was very peculiar in his habits, and continually said that he was going to die; he would get up at night and wander about in his flancel shirt, and one day was found in the elstern taking a bath. Mrs. Mary Ann Bogie also testified as to the peculiar habit of the deceased. Case adjourned.

The case of the United States against Fran cis McKenna and others, for the recovery of \$3,600 taxes on distilled spirits, came up before Judge Benedict yes terday, in the U. S. Eastern District Court. The testi-

terday, in the U.S. Eastern District Court. The mony for the Government showed that the tax ha-been paid. McKenna testified that he had pai amount, part at the Collector's office, and the rema-to a deputy collector named Smith. The deputy called to rebut this testimony, and swore that he ha received any part of the money, but stated that he tole McKenna that he had paid all his lawful taxes, except that on the distilled spirits. The Jury were unable to In March, 1864, Mrs. Zimmerman conveyed a

house and lot, worth \$12,000, to her hasband, and, at the same time, on the suggestion of counsel, executed a will leaving to her husband all her property. The husband leaving to her husband all her property. The husband afterward conveyed the property, with covenants, to Mz John Schoenfeldt. On the 8th of June, a child, Anas Maria, now 6 years old, was born, and seven days late the mother died. This child now brings an action against Schoenfeldt, which was tried yesterday, to have the will and the deed of her mother and father declared void, or the ground that when the mother executed it she was not 21 years old. The action was tried before Judge Var Brant and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, and the grandfather testified that she was born in 1844. In opposition to this, the defendant presented proof that at the time of making the deed Mrs. Zimmerman was acked whether she was of age, and notded assent. Judge Var Brant submitted to the jury the question whether the mother was 21 years old when she died, and as they, after deliberation, concluded she was not, he directed a general verdict for the plaintiff.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

In the Kings County Court of Sessione, yesterday, James Martin and John Laind for burgiary were each sentenced to the Penttentiary for 4 years, 11 months and 20 days; Dennis Sullivan, bur-giary, Penttentiary 2 years. Cornelius Donkle, charged with having disposed of his property to avoid paying a judgment on a bond given in a study late, was brought before Commissioner Osborn yesterday for example tion. Case adjourned to Saturday.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Ho-

lington Clarke, I month a dolan McDevitt, sent to the School Ship. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Michael McDonald was held to await the teasit of the injuries of his sider. Bridget Foley, whom he kicked as severely on the ist of January as to cause the premature delivery of a child... Julius Altshul, employed by Escubiered & Co., at No. 22 Sorth Williamsst, was held on a charge of embezzing 6 25 out of a bill for \$40, which he was sent to collect food Juny & Bloom of Secondst... Richard Nobers, held for attempting to commit a rape on Mrs. Rosa Flock of No. 126 Chrystics 4.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge

DECISIONS-JAN. 19.

DECISIONS—JAN. 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Sutherland
Leoners E. Hewen agt. Henry C. Bowen.—Judgmented discree granted.
Hance agt. Nordheimer.—Maton cheined. In re-petition of James.
Rowe.—Report of Referee confirmed and order mode. Kly agt. Beareds son.—Motion denied with \$10 coats to the defendant in studie the event of the action. In re-final accounting of June F. C. Williams.—Motion granted, other to be settled on notice.

By Judge Carloon.—Pulgraf agt. The World's Paper Stock Ce.—Motion lenied without coats and without prejudies.

Numerior Court—Special Term.—By Judge Barbout.—Numerons agt. Tapan, Batley agt. Griswold. Smithers agt. Strabers, Matthew agt. Wood, Beckman agt. Masqueroth, Hasqiand agt. Wisters, Matthew agt. Wood, Beckman agt. Sweeter. Hunes agt. The Madroon Harkers ag., Paris, Standon agt. Sweeter. Hunes agt. The Madroon Harkers agt. Hark. Standon agt. Sweeter. Hunes agt. The Madroon State of Court and Motion Genetal. Hisbun agt. Schaefer.—Motion Souther, Motion agt. Standon agt. Schaefer.—Motion State of Heisen agt. Schaefer.—Motion State of Heisen agt. Schaefer.—Motion Court of Heisen agt. Rockers agt. Review agt. Hermanded.—Order of Heisen agt. Rockers agt. Review.—Order of Heisen agt.—Rockers agt. Review.—Order of Heisen agt.—Rockers agt. Meta.—Order of Heisen agt.—By Judge Froedman.—Hayden sgt. Meta.—Order of Heisen agt.—Rockers agt. Meta.—Order of Heisen agt.—Rockers agt.—Rockers

nici. Frances all. remains with clerk.

By Judge Kohnson Shedon agt. Lake. Motios granted in park
without costs.

Part. I. Before United Alker. Court-Part 1.-Before Judge Alker.